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Irma, Alberta, Friday, September 10th, 1937.

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Kinsella Kernels.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ferries motor-ed to Macklin on Sunday.
Miss Kay Ferries and Miss Lucille Mark returned to Edmonton last Friday.

The monthly meeting of the ladies' aid will be held at the home of Mrs. C. Smogard on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. S. Murray of Viking is visiting Mrs. J. Murray.

Mrs. Burnett and Sybil returned last week from a holiday in different parts of the U.S.A.

Mr. B. Wachter, B. B. Foreman, spent the week-end at his home.

Mr. Lewis was a visitor in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Williams were in Edmonton the first of the week.

Junior Baseball Play-Offs NORTHERN SECTION

Irma, Sept. 4.—On Friday, Sept. 3, the Irma Juniors were hosts to the Edmonton Arrow Buses in the first half of the series for the finals of the northern section of the provincial championships.

This was the first time in Irma's history that provincial championship games had been played there and although it was a cold miserable day, quite a few braved the elements to support their local entrants; those who did witnessed two good games of ball.

The local boys dropped both games—3-9 and 6-5, fighting hard to take at least one game of these two, but they had to bow to the superior coaching and finish of the visiting team. They were beaten but not disgraced as they never gave up until the last man out.

Clem Loughlin, of Viking, one of National hockey's leading lights, umpired the game which he had well under control all the time and he saw the makings of some real good ball players. Another hockey highlight was present in the person of Matt Colville, who was coaching the Edmonton team.

The first game, 9-3, was a good game, much better than the score indicates. The local boys started very cautiously, which led to several errors being made, errors which were quickly seized upon by the visitors, to win the game.

In the second game the fans were kept on edge all the time. That little feeling of awe had worn off and a battle was on. For six innings neither side were able to register a score, then the visitors won in from the seventh; locals gained a 3-1 lead in the eighth, with a 6-5 win for the visitors in the ninth. It was one of the closest, cleanest games seen on this diamond for years.

The second half of the series starts at 2 p.m. Wednesday, September 8, at Renfrew Park, Edmonton. Here's wishing the boys luck in the rest of the series, and also for next year, even if they do lose out in this, their first experience of play-off games.

The Irma junior baseball club wishes to thank all who assisted them in their recent games. The umpire, doctor, gate keepers and those who helped with transportation problems, besides those who braved the weather to support them.—W. E. Inklin, sec'y.

UNITED CHURCH NOTES

The girls' choir under their new leader, Miss Wilda Stagg, L.R.S.M., will lead the singing at our regular church service Sunday evening, Sept. 12th, and following Sundays. We appreciate the help of our girls and the very fine contribution this will make to our worship. We would ask the members of the congregation and friends to do all they can to encourage our young people and their leader by their sympathy and co-operation.

The Mission Band has commenced its fall activities with 12 members enrolled. Mrs. Longmire is their new leader and Mrs. E. W. Carter assistant. The band will welcome new members. The leaders will appreciate the support of the mothers in their efforts to make this a really worthwhile organization for the girls.

Services on Sunday, September 12, are as follows: Albert 11 a.m.; Alma Mater, 3 p.m.; Irma, 8 p.m. A hearty welcome to all.

MAYOR 8 YEARS. M. FORSTER DIES

Wainwright, Sept. 8.—Martin Luther Forster, 63, pioneer hotel man and for eight years mayor of the town, died in the hospital here, one of the best known of the old timers being thus removed.

Ontario born, Mr. Forster came west over 40 years ago, teaching school in Manitoba for a number of years and removing to Alberta and to this district before the arrival of the railway. He built and operated a hotel at a settlement then named Denwood, about three miles east of the present site of Wainwright. Upon the arrival of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway and the establishment of a terminal at this point, Mr. Forster moved his hotel into Wainwright where shortly afterwards his second eldest daughter, named Wainwright Margarette Forster and now Mrs. Sidney Bibby of this town, was born, she thus having the honor of being the first child born in Wainwright.

Mr. Forster left here in 1912 and built and managed hotels in Wetaskiwin and Wabamun before returning to Wainwright in 1921. He was mayor of the town from 1927 to 1934 inclusive. In 1935 he unsuccessfully contested the federal riding of Battle River as Liberal candidate.

Surviving are his widow, two sons, and six daughters. Five of the latter are living in Wainwright: Mrs. H. Brunner, Mrs. Sydney Bibby, Doris, Eileen and Janet. Victor Forster of Camrose is a brother.

Funeral was held in Edmonton on Tuesday, from Howard & McBride chapel, with interment in Beechwood cemetery, Rev. L. D. Batchelor of Ft. Saskatchewan conducting the service.

The World of Wheat

By H. G. L. Strange, Director, Research Department, Searle Grain Co. Ltd.

A drastic decline has taken place in the world's demands for export wheat. Mr. Broomhall estimates that the importing countries will buy this year only 496 million bushels.

This is in striking contrast to the 816 millions which was the annual average amount purchased for five years prior to 1931, and to the 949 million bushels, the sales for 1928 alone.

We are told that millions of people need more bread. Why, then, is more wheat not purchased?

It is mainly because of an extraordinary economic delusion that has recently gripped the minds of most Governments; that their people can become richer and richer by bringing less and less of the goods and services of other countries in; Governments forget, apparently, that the imports from others constitute, in the end, the only means of payment for their own export products.

Dr. John Mackay, eminent English philosopher, in considering these curious illusions and madnesses, wrote "Men think in herds, they go mad in herds, and recover their sanity slowly, and one by one."

Dr. Mackay notes, however, that economic sanity does eventually return. Let us hope, for the sake of the wheat producers, and of all of us, that it may be soon.

Following factors have tended to raise price: Hostilities between China and Japan increase to serious proportions; Floating wheat stocks decrease; Complaints from Russia of slow harvesting operations and much damage to uncut wheat; World visible stocks less than last year; Indian monsoon a failure; European fuel prospects poor.

Following factors have tended to lower price: World demand for export wheat continues small; Roumanian wheat estimate increased; Substantial Turkish wheat surplus; Yield increased in many parts of Europe; Rains check deterioration in Southern Hemisphere; Expect considerable increase in Swiss potato crop; Sweden removes ban on export of food grains.

For Job Printing see E. W. Carter.

SHARON LUTHERAN CHURCH
Rev. Ivar Saugen.
Sunday, September 12
Sunday school, 10:30 a.m.
English service 11:30 a.m.
Luther League, 8 p.m., program by Viking League.

Alberta Crop Report

Issued by Alberta Department of Agriculture

Sept. 3, 1937.—Harvest is well advanced in southern and east-central districts, with wheat cutting practically completed, the bulk of coarse grains harvested, and threshing general. In west-central districts south of Edmonton, and running north-easterly to the St. Paul and Lloydminster areas, most of the wheat is cut, the coarse grain harvest is under way and threshing has commenced. In the Edmonton zone north to Athabasca, ripening of grain has been delayed by the cool weather and frequent showers of the past few weeks. Though wheat is mostly cut, harvest in general is delayed awaiting maturity of crop, and practically no threshing has been done. Wet weather has also prevailed in the Peace River district, and in consequence harvest has proceeded slowly. About two-thirds of cutting is done, but practically no threshing.

Yields over the province will vary widely. In parts of the dry area in the south-east no crop has been harvested, whereas at some points farmers are getting their seed back, and in a few restricted districts wheat is yielding from 2 to 7 bushels. In the south-west wheat returns are from 7 to 25 bushels. Grades throughout the south are good. Not sufficient threshing has been done in central and northern districts, including the Peace River district, for authentic reports re yields and grade. Yields are likely to vary by districts from 10 to 25 bushels of wheat, oats 25 to 40 bushels, barley 20 to 40 bushels. A good deal of second growth has occurred in crops from Red Deer north to Athabasca, causing considerable variation in maturity, and grades may suffer accordingly. Heavy growth of weeds is also a problem and may interfere with proper curing of the stock. Ten days of clear dry weather would facilitate harvest in the northern half of the province, whereas continued cold and rain may mean reduction in grades and some loss in late crops, especially in the case of coarse grains.

Early August frosts did slight damage to grains in the Claresholm area. More serious frost injury is reported on the low lands of the Grande Prairie district where yield and grade are appreciably affected.

Hail storms occurred through August at a number of central and northern points, heaviest damage being sustained in an eight mile strip from Didsbury east to Hanna, part of the crop being completely destroyed.

Some saw-fly damage is reported from the district south-west of Drumheller.

The feed situation has greatly improved with rains of the past six weeks. This applies particularly to the northern half of the province where pastures are in good condition, and some surplus of hay and green feed will be available for shipment. Second growth Alfalfa is a good crop. There should be ample feed for the needs of the province.

Livestock on the whole is in excellent condition. The earlier shortage of hog feed is relieved, and in some districts there is now a distinct tendency toward expansion in hogs.

CHARTERED BANKS BROADCASTING INFORMATIVE TALKS

Canada's chartered banks through their public relations adviser, Vernon Knowles, are conducting a series of non-political, non-controversial radio broadcasts on the functions and operations of Canadian banks, it was learned from Edmonton today.

The first of the series was heard Tuesday night, September 7. The addresses are being broadcast over an all-Alberta network Tuesday nights from 10:15 to 10:30 and Wednesday in the daytime from 1:15 to 1:30.

Mr. Knowles, who has been in Alberta in 1909, is a former well-known newspaper man who has worked on several western daily newspapers. He was editor and manager of the Winnipeg Telegram and later managing editor of the Winnipeg Tribune. He has also served in the Parliamentary Press Gallery at Ottawa and in the press galleries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario. He was editor and a member of the board of directors of the Toronto Mail and Empire from 1928 to 1932 and from 1933 to the end of last year was managing editor of the Toronto Daily Star. In January 1937 he assumed his present position.

In commenting on the series of broadcasts Mr. Knowles laid particular stress upon the fact that they were designed to be completely non-political.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

There is hardly a grain producer in this province but knows that, theoretically, the co-operative system is the soundest and the best. While thousands support their belief in a practical way by patronizing co-operative institutions such as Alberta Pool Elevators, others fail to do so. If the theory is sound and right it should be supported.—Cont.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON HIGHWAY

A very sad accident happened on Tuesday evening, (Sept. 7th), about mid-night on the highway about 4½ miles east of Irma, when a 1937 car owned and driven by Mr. Washburn, hardware merchant of Wainwright, overturned into the ditch, killing one of the occupants, Mr. Elmer Jackson, of Wainwright, and injuring Mr. A. J. Simmermon also of Wainwright. Mr. Washburn and Mr. S. R. Bowerman, who was also in the car, were apparently uninjured. These men were returning from Edmonton, where they had attended the funeral of Bud Simmermon and M. L. Forster when for some unaccountable reason the car left the road and toppled over into the ditch pinning Mr. Jackson underneath with his head outside the car door and his body inside. Mr. Simmermon, father of the late Bud Simmermon and over eighty years of age, had one hand cut and one knee injured. The car was badly wrecked. It is supposed to have been about half an hour after the accident that Robert Simmermon of Irma, who was taking Mr. and Mrs. H. Renville to Wainwright after attending the funeral in Edmonton, arrived on the scene and helped remove the body from the wreckage. Apparently death had been instantaneous. Mr. Simmermon Sr. was taken on to the Wainwright hospital for treatment and the accident was reported to the R.C.M.P.

Viking Wainwright A. T. A.

The Fall Rally of the Viking-Wainwright A.T.A. will take place on Saturday, September 18th, at Irma. Mr. Ducette, of the Camrose Normal, is expected to give an address on the new course in the intermediate and high schools. There will also be speakers from Edmonton. The business to be discussed is threefold:

1. The Fall Track Meet.
 2. Musical Festival.
 3. Delegates to the Convention.
- This is an important meeting and a large attendance is expected. The Irma local is sponsoring a banquet and an evening's entertainment. The meeting starts at 2:30 p.m., in Hedley's Hall.

WEDDING BELLS

HARDY—HERRICK

A quiet but very interesting wedding was solemnized at Vermilion on Saturday, September 4th, when Miss Myrtle Fern (Daisy) Herrick of Kinsella, became the bride of Mr. George W. Hardy of Irma. Rev. Mr. Boyd of Vermilion United church officiated. The happy couple were attended by Mrs. Boyd and Miss Helen Baker.

Their large circle of friends of both Irma and Kinsella join the Times in wishing them happiness, prosperity and a long wedded life together.

RAINFALL IN IRMA FOR WEEK

BY SEARLE GRAIN CO. LTD.			
Irma district rainfall for week ending September 7th:			
Wed., Sept. 1.....	.00	Last year .00	
Thursday .....	.07	Last year .10	
Friday .....	.00	Last year .00	
Saturday .....	.00	Last year .00	
Sunday .....	.00	Last year .00	
Monday .....	.00	Last year .00	
Tuesday .....	.00	Last year .41	
Totals .....	.07	Last year .51	
Total from April 1, 1937, 10.75.			
Same period last year 6.34.			

—W. Cole, agent.

THIEVES VISIT BRUCE

Bruce, Aug. 30. — Thieves paid a hurried visit to the town of Bruce in the early hours of last Thursday morning, leaving a trail of broken locks, destroyed property and petty thefts. George's garage was entered between the hours of three and six a.m. and George Zeuske, the proprietor, reports the loss of a sum of money from the till, flash lights and other articles. The hardware store of Wm. Wolby suffered most from the marauders. A number of valuable tools were stolen. The Imperial Oil company's warehouse was broken into and a stolen cream can filled with gasoline. The filled can was left behind by the visitors in their haste. From Jack Parfetti's car which was standing in front of his house, license plates were "borrowed" and replaced by another set. R.C.M.P. are investigating. The affair has justly annoyed Bruce residents. It will be remembered that some months ago thieves made a similar raid on Bruce. There is some talk of citizens taking action to protect property in future.

Sports of All Sorts.

An unusual race was held the other day in Georgia when Forest Towns, the champion American hurdler, had as his opponent in the 120-yard hurdles Tommy Roberts astride a fast horse. Half the usual number of hurdles were used, yet the man covered the distance in 18 seconds flat, with the horse coming later on.

It was a great victory for Canada when in the Father and Son tennis contests in the States, Laird Watt and his father succeeded for the third time in this event. This meant the permanent possession of the cup. For a Canadian combination to win one of the "National" cups put on by Uncle Sam is something to tickle the heart.

At the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto last week there was a three-mile race in lake waters for women. The fast price of \$750 drew contestants from all over the continent. Miss Wingard crossed the finish line in one hour and 21 minutes. Not a Canadian girl finished in the prize money, the first time since 1928 that our country failed in that respect.

The English cricket club, Marleybone, that just finished a tour of Canada lost but one match in 19 played in this country. They met the best teams that could be found in the land of the maple leaf, and ran away with the honors. As so few people in this district ever saw a game of cricket, it would be very interesting if some local enthusiast would arrange an exhibition of this great English game, just to show the fine points.

The Giants on Monday led the National League by three full games. If they can maintain that lead to the end of the season, they will thereby upset the dope "As the teams are on July 4th they will finish the season."

Dizzy Dean is on the way to becoming one of the greatest of baseball tragedies. "Rickey, of the Cardinals says 'The greatest pitcher I ever saw was Dizzy Dean. He can beat any team in baseball any time he wants to win.' Then he intimates that Dizzy simply flunks. The will-to-win is a great factor in any game, and is the most delightful feature in any contest. Remove that spirit and a way goes the magnetic attraction for spectators. That explains why some games are simply 'dead.'"

Shipping Hogs

FROM
IRMA EVERY TUESDAY
HIGHEST PRICES PAID!

A. E. Foxwell
PHONE 13

IRMA GARAGE

We have a number of battery and electric used radios for sale.

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH AGENCY
B. A. GAS and OIL
TRACTOR REPAIRING
RADIO REPAIRING

All Work Guaranteed!

FOR SALE
Pump Engine, cheap for cash.
One 1934 Standard Chevrolet Coach.
One 12-20 Case Tractor.

See the New 1938 Rogers Radio 1
We Check and Clean your Radio free
of charge with every set of
"B" Batteries sold.

Your Business Is Appreciated.

CARS, TRUCKS and TRACTORS
OVERHAULED

Special price on overhauling cars
and trucks including reboring. All
work guaranteed.

Batteries Charged and
Re-conditioned.

P. MATTHEIS
(Located in rear of Irma Garage)

Building New Industry

Scientists Believe Paper Can Be Made From Southern Pine

Because scientists discovered trees, like humans, suffer from "hardening of the arteries" in old age, Canadian newspaper producers will have to find new markets for their output within 10 years, Dr. Carl B. Fritzsche told the Canadian Chemical Association in Vancouver.

The Dearborn, Mich., manager of the Farm Chemurgic Council said investigators under Dr. Charles Herby of the Savannah Pulp and Paper laboratories had succeeded in making high-grade paper from the formerly useless "southern pine."

Experimental runs of paper from southern pine pulp indicated newspaper manufactured from it has as good tensile strength, bleaching and blotting properties as that made from Canadian or Scandinavian spruce. He quoted leading engineers as saying factory cost of the southern pine paper would be less than \$30 a ton.

Behind this is the story of an optimistic scientist. Scoffing critics said he couldn't get rid of the resin or pitch that had made the soft wood useless for paper manufacture.

Dr. Herby, the scientist, finally discovered presence of resin indicated one of two things—that the tree suffered injury in youth or was afflicted with the hardening of arteries of old age. He decided resin was only nature's pathological remedy for these two afflictions.

"If you protect the tree when it is young and cut it before it is too old," he answered critics, "resin content will be negligible."

And on that basis the new southern pine industry is being built.

Treasure In Old Chest

Discovered By Man Who Bought Box At Auction

A locked oak chest, which he bought for three shillings and found to be full of silver, may bring a fortune to J. Nash of Coleford, Gloucestershire, England, a young Forest of Dean sheep owner and dairyman.

The chest was put up for auction at a sale at Cleddon Hall, Treleck, of the effects of Mrs. Bosanquet, mother of the late chief constable of Monmouthshire, who died recently.

Antiques, pictures and silver fetched large sums at the sale. Nash bid for the rough old chest, standing three feet high. He thought it might be useful for keeping tools.

The key was missing, and many days passed before Mr. Nash decided to force it open.

Watched by a little boy friend, he released two locks, raised the lid. Inside was what appeared to be a baby's bath.

He lifted it up. Man and boy gazed at each other in wonder. For the "bath" was a large solid silver metal cover. Under it was only a slightly larger, separated by chamois leather. Both fitted into a third silver cover, sewn in leather.

Inside the covers, and fitted into niches lined with purple velvet, Mr. Nash found shining silver sauce boats, bottle holders, cream jugs and other articles.

The silver, found to weigh more than 40 pounds, dates from the reign of Charles I. It is thought that it may once have belonged to the monarch himself.

New Census Machine

Technicians State It Makes Cross Classification Quite Complete

Technicians in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics have developed a census machine which is the envy of census bureaux the world over, Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician, revealed to the conference on Canadian-American affairs at Kingston.

More elaborate and complete than anything of the sort made commercially, this machine will provide a complete "break-down" of census information, mechanically, he said. "We get a lot of nonsense correlations but we get complete finality," he said. "There is no cross-classification we can't secure now from the 1931 census."

Had To Take Both

Scene, outpost of empire. Telegram received: "Major Tough-Nutt, lion hunter, met with fatal accident."

Reply sent: "Send body at once."

Later, box arrives containing body of dead lion.

Telegram sent: "Don't want lion, send Tough-Nutt."

Reply received: "Tough-Nutt inside lion."

The manufacture of felt hats in the United States requires more than 50,000,000 rabbit skins every year.

According to scientists all birds have descended from lizards.

U.S. LAUNCHES AN INCOME TAX INVESTIGATION



Committee in session

Sweeping investigation into alleged income tax evasion in the United States on the part of a number of wealthy men was launched by a congressional committee following months of work on the part of treasury officials. Members of the house committee include: Cooper of Tennessee, Vinson of Kentucky, Cawthorne of New York, and, seated, Thomas Cullen of New York, Doughton of North Carolina, chairman; and Allen Treadway of Massachusetts.

Now Has Endless Varieties

But Ice Cream Originated In China 800 Years Ago

They were clever, those Chinese who developed the original recipes for the water ice, frosted desserts, and frozen creams. They were probably politely amused at Marco Polo, when that famous Italian explorer first visited China about the year 1300, and considered him a barbarian when he expressed astonishment over his first taste of a frozen dessert. That is how old ice cream is!

Marco Polo introduced frozen desserts into Europe on his return, whence we get the celebrated Italian ice cream called "spumoni," which was rated the prize dessert of Italian epicures until Catherine de Medici left the city of Florence to become Queen of France and took with her a chef to make the frozen desserts she knew she could not obtain in her new home. The Queen's new dessert became the sensation of Paris, then of France, then spread to England across the Channel. French and English colonists brought it to North America.

If you had thought that ice cream was a typically North American dessert, do not be deceived by this discovery that it is at least 800 years old, and originated, so far as we know, in China. Ice cream in its present fascinating varieties, as North America's the Great Lakes. The mousses, parfaits, frozen puddings, special molds and designs, pastries incorporating ice cream into their formulas, all are contributions of North America to the development of frozen desserts.—Jessie Marie DeBoth.

Problem Becoming Greater

Preserving Public Health Offset By Motor Accident Toll

Much of the improvement in mortality from certain specific diseases was being nullified by the increase of traffic accidents, Dr. N. L. Brunette, Ottawa, told the Canadian Public Health Association at the closing session of its 26th conference.

The problem of how to reduce the motor accident toll was so closely related to preventive medicine that the challenge put before public health officials to use their scientific knowledge to correct conditions at their source must be answered. If that were not done, the purpose of public health—which was life conservation—would be thwarted, said Mr. Brunette.

The trichina worm, a hair-like parasite found in the body of human beings, pigs and rats, formed the subject of a paper by Dr. T. W. M. Cameron, director of the institute of parasitology at Macdonald College. Far from being uncommon in man in North America this worm was a frequently occurring parasite. Its incidence in the United States was about 13.5 per cent., and in Canada 16 per cent.

The incidence of trichinosis was probably under three per cent., said Dr. Cameron. In neither Canada nor the United States was there inspection for trichinosis pork, but in both countries pork products were manufactured by packing houses under federal inspection and processed so as to destroy any trichina larvae.

The blue whale, caught in the Antarctic, measures up to 100 feet in length and is the largest mammal in the world.

A Chicago man shot a pianist because he didn't like the music. Maybe a crooner should be burned at the stake.

Easy To Locate

Diesel Engine Whistle Indicates By Note Where Trouble Lies

Engineers aboard the British motorvessel Queen Anne which docked at Saint John, N.B., have to know their music.

With diesel engines developing pressures as high as four tons a square inch, engineers must know when pressures reach the safety limit.

So, when pressure in the air-lines goes past this limit a whistle blows and in order that mechanics may know in which part of the apparatus the danger lies, the whistles have different pitches for each part. One may emit a high C, another a low B, while rising pressures in another part of the engine-room will bring a mellow middle A.

It takes a bit of practice to get onto it, but the music takes the monotony out of the engine-room, says Chief Engineer A. Keane.

Will Not Attend Unveiling

Widow Of Earl Haig Does Not Like Memorial Statue

London.—Lady Haig, widow of Earl Haig, commander-in-chief of British forces in France during the Great War, announced she would refuse to attend the unveiling of the nation's memorial to him in Whitehall later this year.

"I certainly do not like the statue," Lady Haig said. "The horse is monstrous. Also they have depicted my husband with a scroll in his hand. This is ridiculous. He always carried a map."

Controversy has raged about the memorial for years. Two previous designs were scrapped. Date for the unveiling has not been set.

On the slopes of Mount Waialeale, Hawaii, there is an annual rainfall of 476 inches; the records show a rainfall of only 22 inches 14 miles away.

The nests of bald or golden eagles weigh from 10 to 12 pounds.

Success Of Russian Girl

B.C. University Graduate Reads Paper At Chemical Association Convention

Following father's footsteps, 25-year-old Russian-born Olga Okulitch was launched on her chosen life work—industrial agricultural chemistry.

Assistant to Dr. Blythe of the University of British Columbia's department of dairying, Miss Okulitch helped her "boss" present a thesis on the complex action of lactic acid bacteria to the Canadian Chemical Association's 20th annual convention in Vancouver.

The slim U.B.C. graduate who received her master of arts degree two years ago was born at Krasnojarsk, Siberia, in 1912. Before he fled the country in revolutionary days, her father, J. K. Okulitch, was acting deputy minister of agriculture in the czarist Russian government.

The family settled at Abbotsford, B.C., in the lower mainland Fraser Valley farming area, where Olga went to school. She enrolled at the university in 1929.

The paper she read drew favorable comment from convention officials. It outlined methods employed at U.B.C. to propagate lactic acid bacteria—those that sour milk—on non-organic substances, treated with accurately known quantities of chemical foods.

Should Be Interesting

A tableau depicting Vimy Ridge history and including a replica of Canada's Vimy Memorial will be taken to the Dominion for exhibition. The plan is to raise funds for the Canadian Legion. The tableau is the work of Harry R. Kwole, Vancouver-born Hollywood technician and Charles Adamson, Toronto sculptor.

The word caterpillar, translated literally, means "hairy cat."

Kissing in public is a crime in Japan.

VETERAN JOCKEY RIDES HIS FIRST OAKS WINNER



Steve Donoghue, one of England's most famous jockeys, has ridden winning horses in practically every important race in England, but it was not until a few days ago that he could say he had ridden a winner in the Oaks Race at Epsom. Above we see Steve on Exhibition, owned by Sir Victor Sassoon, returning to the scales after the race.

Bears Out Prediction

Russian Scientists Doing What Stefansson Said Someone Would

As far as the development of aircraft and the "spirit of doing things" is concerned, according to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, explorer and scientist, Soviet Russia has left the United States far behind.

Mr. Stefansson, who travelled more than 20,000 miles by sled and dog team in the Far North in eleven years, spoke at the luncheon meeting of the Greater Buffalo Advertising Club. His topic was "Trans-polar Commerce by Air."

In citing recent advances of Russia in the field of aircraft, Mr. Stefansson pointed out that the Soviet has 40,000 men engaged in scientific work in the Arctic regions, the recent establishment of a North Pole base marking the 56th station established by the country in the Arctic.

Showing slides and maps to prove that the shortest route from San Francisco to Paris is via polar regions, Mr. Stefansson forecast that the future will see commercial air trails blazed in the North rather than in the tropical regions.

Describing Russia as the only country capitalizing on the prediction that the Arctic will play a prominent part in aviation a few years hence, the speaker pointed out that besides its army of men, the country has \$200,000,000 budgeted for scientific work in the Arctic and \$3,000,000 for survey flights.

In one of his books, Mr. Stefansson predicted that someone soon would spend an entire year at the North Pole. This particular book was published in 1922. He said sensational moves on the part of Russia to-day bear out his prediction.

Accepts Big Assignment

Boy In South Africa Sends Monthly Dispatches To Canadian Editor

One of the world's youngest reporters has accepted one of the world's largest assignments.

He is Leon Knoll, of Cape Town, aged 13, who will "cover the whole of South Africa" by monthly dispatches to his Canadian editor, Grant Dale, who edits "The Daily Saturday Weekly" in North Vancouver.

This paper started three years ago and has proved such a success that its 14-year-old editor is looking for correspondents to supply him with "foreign" news.

There is a catch, however—though the newspaper prints advertisements, the editor does not consider its financial status warrants paying salaries.

In his search for a suitable South African correspondent, the little Canadian editor wrote to the Cape Town postmaster who passed the letter on to the editor of the Cape Town Argus, who in turn gave it to John Allan, headmaster of a senior school.

Allan offered the job to Knoll, who is a fair-haired, future little boy, ambitious to become an engineer.

He is considered a "good all round youngster," but admits bashfully he does not always stand at the top of his class. He is taking his new job seriously and is being initiated and aided in his task by some of the staff of the Argus.

Sufferers Exchange Letters

Girl And Boy Totally Paralyzed Meet Through Mail

A girl fighting for her life in an "iron lung" respirator in Winnipeg, Inez Woolam, 22, and a totally paralyzed American boy who has been putting up another battle for his life in an "iron lung" in Peipen, China, Fred Snite, 26, have met by letter.

Reading about Snite in newspapers, the Winnipeg girl, in hospital since last September with paralysis, had her father write to the youth in China.

Letters from the boy's sister, Mary Loretta Snite, written to Inez, have brought pictures and news of the other "iron lung" inhabitant. Snite has completed a 12,000-mile trip from China to his Chicago home in the respirator.

Looks Like Hopeless Task

Police of Burnham, England, are trying to find witnesses of a shooting in 1897. The bullet fired at the time reached its mark 40 years later. Alf Williams, 61, received a bullet that lodged in his head and could not be extracted. He recovered, and his health was good until finally the bullet moved, causing his death.

He—If you refuse me I shall never love anyone else as long as I live. She—That's all very well, but suppose I accept you, what then?

Because it protects the stonework from corrosion by acids in the air, lime water is used extensively on London buildings.

Nutritive Requirements

Expert Dietitians Should Handle Food Problems

Taking mother out of the kitchen and replacing her with expert dietitians in community feeding centres was suggested by Professor James Luck of Stanford University as a possible means of remedying the "appreciable degree" of malnutrition in the western world.

The former University of Toronto graduate, now associate professor of biochemistry at the California college, told delegates to the 20th annual convention of the Canadian Chemical Association at Vancouver that "more is known and put in practice in the nutritive requirements of chickens, cows and hogs than about the nutrition of humans in respect to rearing of infants and the maintenance of health."

He urged wider study of "optimum" or best nutritive requirements rather than the study of minimum needs which has obtained most attention so far.

He said that "at a price"—largely psychological—progress along that line could be made by "sacrificing the family kitchen and submitting to community feeding by public authorities under the intelligent direction of experts in nutrition."

He suggested co-operative societies might organize satisfactory "community restaurants" with similar expert guidance.

Quoting statistics prepared by the United States bureau of home economics, Dr. Luck said:

"If the entire population of the United States were to receive a complete diet, farm activities would have to be increased 70 to 80 per cent. over 1933 production. The nation would need 15,000,000 more cows to provide a liberal milk diet for everyone."

Dr. Luck coupled his address on nutritive deficiencies with a brief outline of "tank" cultivation of garden produce, which he said would ultimately have a widespread effect on public feeding and agricultural economy.

He said experiments at the University of California had made it possible to grow more plants to final fruiting stage in water treated with synthetic, chemical plant foods. Such foods, carefully regulated for nutrient content and "fed" under controlled physical conditions, have produced tomato plants 25 feet high, yielding the equivalent of 400 tons per acre.

He said it was "not unreasonable" to believe the next few decades would witness revolutionary changes in market gardening, especially around large cities.

Make Vacation Profitable

Many School Teachers Combine Summer Course With Travel

Classify with the dodo the old-fashioned school teacher who, when vacation came, just twiddled her thumbs and waited for a new term to start. Her species is extinct for the teacher of to-day blithely packs her bags and sails away for the summer to Europe, where she combines study and travel.

Fifteen countries, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, France, Italy, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Poland, Scotland, Sweden and Switzerland, are now offering summer courses in some 150 schools and universities and last year over 12,930 teachers heeded the call and went abroad.

Summer courses in Europe are not usually given for credit; there are no entrance or final examination requirements, and living in a foreign country and learning first-hand its ways and customs are considered just as important as academic pursuits.

Imported Canadian Onions

First Shipment Was Sent To England Last Year

For the first time on record, Canada exported onions to the United Kingdom during the last fiscal year, ended March, the Dominion bureau of statistics reported. The amount was 3,513 bushels valued at \$2,459.

New Zealand was the chief market during the year taking 54,840 bushels, followed by Newfoundland with 22,354 and Hawaii 7,500. Smaller amounts went to Bermuda, British Guiana and Panama.

The white potato consists of 75 per cent. water, 12 to 15 per cent. starch, 2 to 2½ per cent. of protein matter, and a small amount of ash.

What's a neat way to turn the conversation when one has said, "There's a typical piece of driving by a woman," and it turns out it's a man?

The first known geographical dictionary is that of Stephen of Byzantium, who lived in the sixth century.

There Is A Reason

Each year many thousands of Alberta grain producers patronize Alberta Pool Elevators. Sensible, level-headed men, these farmers know that it is to their interest that Alberta Pool Elevators should be the predominant grain handling system in this province. If you are not already a Pool elevator patron think over the proposal of being one this year.

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

A SOUND PRACTICE

It is a sound practice to deliver your grain regularly to your U.G.G. Elevator. Through many years' experience farmers have learned that they can count on this farmers' company for satisfactory service in handling their grain.

Deliver your grain to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS Ltd.

Elevators at: Irma, Jarrow, Kinsella, Viking

Vacation Time !

Are you considering a trip to the Coast this summer? We can do our part. Special excursion fares—Irma, return to Vancouver, \$27.85; to Victoria, \$28.85, on sale to Oct. 15. Return limit 150 days from date of sale.

Leave Irma daily, going west, 8.15 a.m.

Leave Irma daily, going east, 8.10 p.m.

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Royal George and Leland Hotels

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FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.

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HOTEL ST. REGIS
COPEN 21 and 21-50 — WEEKLY and MONTHLY RATES

Premier Aberhart's Letter to Prime Minister King

Premier Aberhart's letter to Ottawa, dated August 26th, announcing his intention to enforce the vetoed bank laws follows:

The more closely I go into your telegram of August 17, the more evident it seems that, to your advisers, the letter of the law only is essential, whilst the people's welfare is of relatively little importance.

Our minds here are continuously assailed by the fact that tens of thousands of our people live in dire need and hundreds of thousands of them are tax-ridden and debt-haunted.

Our people insist that this shall be altered quickly; we feel sure that their will can be made to prevail without any alteration of our constitution.

It was never the intent and purpose of those who drew up whatever constitution we may have that men and women, who as the heirs and heiresses of science, are potentially the richest people on earth, should live lives of insecurity, privation and hardship year after year. This leads me to agree with you that "it is not necessary at this time to enter upon any discussion." That time has passed—it is time to act, and we intend to do so.

It is not, therefore, for the purpose of discussion that I write, but rather to place on record that which motivates us here.

"Enemies of Freedom"

We contend that our legislation was such that if under it, anyone attempted to lawfully arrest a farmer on a person to appeal to our courts. We did, in truth, legislate for enable Albertans to withdraw the protection of their courts from anyone who violated or assisted others to violate the property and civil rights of citizens of this province. After all why should not Albertans be able to refuse to associate with such self-declared enemies of freedom in association?

Why should Albertans maintain courts to succour and administer to such? What real injustice was done that you should feel called upon to interfere?

We here, marvel that your advisers seem so unable to realize that nothing to which any government has recourse can ultimately compel the people of a province to associate with those of whose society they would rather be rid.

Your attempt to say to the people, "These bankers and their staffs are federally shielded and whatever they do to deprive you of your undoubted sovereignty in all matters pertaining to your property and civil rights you shall suffer at their hands," has led to a firm and lasting determination upon the people's part to resist you.

Then there is seemingly an almost wilful blindness on the part of your advisers in that they will not differentiate between the control of banks and the control of bank policy, i.e., the results which accrue from what is done in a bank. So far as we can trace none but people trading for their own profit, and quite heedless of the effect upon everyone else, have ever previously exhibited any interest in the results attendant upon operations in banks. I respectfully suggest that the federal government has never done so, and our legislation in this respect encompassed no more than these results.

All that our acts secured in this way, was that men in touch with actual concerning industry and agriculture and commerce, upon which they are admittedly the greatest living authorities, were appointed to see that what was done in banks resulted in those facts being reflected in figures. Our acts also show that the lack of money in the pockets of the people should no longer suggest the self-evident lie, that they were very poor, when anyone with the intelligence of a school boy must see that here he is surrounded by a varied potential wealth in abundance.

Questions Danger
Our acts rendered it utterly impossible for local boards to interfere with the conduct of the present business of banking. What real danger could there be of our legislation causing so much disturbance and confusion as to lead you to assume an obsolete authority for disallowance and to attempt to frustrate the observance of the will of the people here?

Under present conditions, our people, who are willing to work, freeze, although there is fuel of all sorts available. They lack shelter, although all the skill, energy and materials necessary for housing them adequately are here. They go hungry, despite the fact that Alberta has land workers as skilled, farmers as experienced and soil as fertile as any place in the whole world. We claim that it is the responsibility of finance to provide such qualities of inducement and justice in the association of the people as will lead to their being able to provide themselves with all they can make of what they want, in freedom, and to distribute it with fairness.

We have had the reply from Canadian bankers, "That's not our job; we are only bankers." To which there is no possible reply other than "If you won't accept responsibility for discharging this very necessary duty, you must give way to those who will not as to how your banks shall be run, but as to the results, accruing from that which is done in them." All this, of course, applies only so far as this province is concerned. Neither citizens of other provinces nor the federal government can in any way adversely affect by Albertans realizing the results of their own credit-in-association within their own borders.

The fact is your advisers are chiefly bankers and lawyers who, unfortunately,

now have to tell them: 1. That it would be relatively simple to give them access to all the oil, coal and other fuel they need but you won't allow it. 2. To enable them to make all the warm clothing they desire but you think it must be deferred whilst acts of parliament are argued. 3. That they could secure for themselves all the good and appetizing food of a reasonably well-to-do family but you think it must be deferred whilst acts of parliament are argued. 4. That banks, through charters engineered for them by political satellites, are able like the slave owners who preceded them, to batten and fatten on the enforced servitude of men and women, who are compelled to put up with anything that bankers think is good for them because they shield those bankers.

As to this government consulting with us and making the offer you now do, at the time you were returned to power by numerous electors for their express purpose, and under a tacit promise to do so, we could have willingly agreed and to have referred action during negotiations, but now we can only agree to confer whilst we continue to go ahead. The time for action has come and it must ensue.

Refuse Delay

If your government still desires to confer with us, we will so arrange it, but not on the condition of delayed action by Alberta. That would be much too costly. Your attitude now which exalts the institution above the individual is fraught with danger—not only to the people in this province but to all Canadians.

War, price structures, trade disturbances, and world depressions are all manifestations of frustration which arise from separating people from freedom to realize the results derived from their own credit-in-association. We claim, the first "essential" step to the maintenance of the hard-won rights and liberties of individual citizens.

While awaiting the outcome of any negotiations that might be entered into, we must in the meantime proceed most rapidly to end poverty and starvation in this province. In order to accomplish this, we are going to implement the "disallowance" legislation passed at our last session, and which you purported to disallow.

We propose to go through the formality of asking you to withdraw your "disallowance" before it is proclaimed here. In this connection, I might state that we have gone more fully into the matter of disallowance and find that you have not now such powers. Consequently, our legislation is still law and will remain so until declared ultra vires by the courts.

If, and when, this situation does arise, we may point out the position of Manitoba, where the legislation which had been declared "ultra vires" by the privy council nearly 50 years ago, and which you and previous governments have never disallowed, even when you still had that right, which we repeat you do not now enjoy.

In conclusion, may I issue a most urgent appeal to you and the banks that our people have lightened their belts to the limit, and if you and the banks are allowed to continue with the present carrying out of their policies for years, it will mean the starvation of our people. This we are determined to avoid at all cost. We are sorry that we have not had your co-operation in our endeavor to alleviate the suffering of our people in this province. Nevertheless for the sake of our people we are compelled to carry on in the face of all opposition.

Premier Aberhart's Letter concludes.

A Holden lady caught her husband flirting. But she didn't make any fuss about it. She married him.

Never hesitate to ask for advice, hints a local philosopher, everybody likes to give it.

BLANCHE THORNTON
A. T. C. M.
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Toronto Conservatory of Music
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Grade III—
Sheila Cary, Viking.....81

Grade II—
Bud Thunell, Viking.....78

Grade I—
Lorain Brown, Viking.....78

Shirley Miller, Viking.....75

Janet Scott, Viking.....74

THEORY
Grade II—
Elsie Bridgeman, Jarrow.....92

Clyde Douglas, Edmonton.....88

Gwen Rennie, Edmonton.....81

Grade V History
Rose Rennie, Edmonton.....89

Grade V Form—
Anna Street, Viking.....86

Mary Hilliker, Viking.....84

Prime Minister King's Reply to Premier Aberhart

Following is Mr. Mackenzie King's letter on the subject of disallowance:

Dear Mr. Aberhart: I wish to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of August 19, and of your letter of August 26, regarding the above. Both communications have been given careful consideration by my colleagues and myself.

The reasons for the disallowance of the statutes in question were fully set forth in the order of his excellency in council of August 17 and in my telegram of the same date. Your telegram and letter do not appear to present any point respecting the disallowance of the statutes which would enlarge upon what was set forth in the order-in-council or said in my previous communications to you on this subject.

Yours sincerely,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Following is the text of the Prime Minister's letter concerning the royal commission:

"Dear Mr. Aberhart: I am in receipt of your telegram and letter of August 26, regarding the personnel and terms of reference of the royal commission on the Dominion-provincial relations.

Apparently, your letter was written before you had received the certified copy of the order in council appointing the commission, of which copies were sent to all provincial governments on August 24. The text of the order in council, setting forth both the personnel and the terms of reference, was given to the press for publication on August 16, and appeared in full in Alberta newspapers on that date.

No Connection

I may add that there is no ground whatever for your implication of a connection between the announcement of the commission's appointment and the disallowance of your recent legislation. The announcement, which followed months of endeavor to secure the men eminently fitted for the task, was made as soon as the consent of all commissioners to serve had been obtained, entirely without reference to any other circumstance.

In making the appointments, for which the Dominion was fully responsible, the Canadian government believed the commissioners would receive the confidence and co-operation of the country.

I have every reason to believe this will prove to be the case. The terms of reference followed in essentials the statement I made on the subject in parliament on February 16, 1937, which was the only official statement made as to their proposed scope.

They afford no basis whatever for any apprehension that to sweeping constitutional changes, or for the assumption that they "specifically direct attention" to "loan council propositions." Their provisions are clear and unmistakable and it is unnecessary to quote them here.

Every Opportunity

The commission will afford provincial and federal authorities every opportunity to present any consideration which may be held to aid in ensuring a fair solution of the problem assigned to it for study. The commission has no authority other than that which may derive from the force and reasonableness of the report it will present.

What action it may be desirable to take upon the report can be decided only after the report itself has been made public and ample opportunity afforded for public discussion with reference to the report. In the work of deciding what action is desirable, I am sure the people of every part of Canada will wish to take their full share.

Yours sincerely,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

TESTED RECIPES

Fruit Pound Cake
1 cup butter
1 cup fruit sugar
3 eggs

24 cups flour
1/2 cup currants
1 cup sultana raisins
1/2 teaspoon baking powder

1/2 cup mixed peel, finely cut
Grated rind of 1 lemon
1/2 teaspoon salt

Cream butter, add sugar gradually, then eggs one at a time. Beat in well. Dredge fruit with some of the flour, and add flour, fruit and lemon rind. Line a square tin (6 inches by 6 inches) with heavy greased paper. Bake in slow oven (300 degrees F.) for 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 hours.

If you have something valuable that you can't use and somebody else may want, an advertisement in this paper will sell it for you. Try it.

The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the First Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 7th, from 10:15 to 10:30, and Wednesday, September 8th, in the Daytime from 1:15 to 1:30.

Opening Broadcast Describes Meaning of Credit ... Tells What a Bank Is ... Outlines Subjects of Further Talks ... Will Discuss Cries of "Monopoly" and Who Owns the Banks

Canada's Chartered Banks, through me, will tell you the facts about Canadian Banks and the banking system in a series of non-political, non-controversial broadcasts of which this is the first. There are many misconceptions and misapprehensions abroad regarding banks and banking. We believe that those who criticize the banks are thorough and sincere and it is our hope that, as we proceed to present the true story of Canadian banking, we also shall be given credit for complete sincerity.

Certainly there is a wide awake intelligence and an inquiring spirit alive in Alberta and a genuine desire on the part of the people at large to obtain the facts. Many important questions have been raised and we intend to supply answers which are truthful and accurate. Intelligent people prefer to have all the facts and then to form their own judgments, so we have good reason for the belief that we shall have lots of listeners.

The explanations that we intend to give in regard to Canadian banking are offered in response to a very evident and definite public demand and I must repeat that we are not fighting, nor resisting, nor affiliating with any political party. Canada's Chartered Banks do not aim at controversy and will present their story without heat or recrimination, for any case that needs abuse of others to support it must be a weak case indeed.

One of the leading questions in regard to banking is, of course, the question of credit. Let us illustrate credit to you briefly, for it is wrongly claimed that we enjoy a monopoly of the right to extend credit. Of course, we do not. We do not have a monopoly, even of banking. Any group of responsible people, in West or East, can start a bank. We shall tell you about that in detail, in a later broadcast. Manufacturers extend credit to wholesalers. Wholesalers extend credit to retail dealers. Merchants and retailers extend credit to customers. Canada's Chartered Banks furnish short-term credit to facilitate production, to move and market that production and to transfer goods and services.

Soon the Alberta farmers will be hauling wheat to the elevators. If they had to wait until the grain reached Liverpool, and the money to come back before they got their cash, it would be a long wait — but bank credit is what enables them to get their cash at the line elevators right away. Individuals lend money to each other — the successful farmer lends money to his neighbour.

Let us take the case of two neighbouring farmers. Harry Brown, we shall say, has \$500 in a Savings Account in his nearest branch of a Chartered Bank. His neighbour, William Jones, is a good farmer without ready money, who feels that if he had \$250 he could buy hogs, feed them up, sell them and make a little profit; so he goes to Harry Brown and asks if his neighbour will trust him with a loan of \$250.

Mr. Brown, knowing that Mr. Jones is a decent chap, and trustworthy, and that he will get his money back with a little "rent" on it, goes to the bank, draws \$250 of his \$500 and hands it to his neighbour. Mr. Jones buys the hogs, feeds them up, sells them, makes his profit and pays Harry Brown back his \$250 with the agreed rent to boot.

If Mr. Jones had not known a neighbour both able and willing to help him, the Manager of his nearest bank would have been found, in the same circumstances, a neighbour on whom Mr. Jones could call with confidence — in other words, he could have got his loan of \$250 from the Bank.

It is the deposits such as Harry Brown's \$500 that furnish the major basis of Canadian bank credit. Harry Brown is only one of over three million nine hundred thousand savings bank depositors in Canada, who have on deposit in the Chartered Banks the striking total of more than One Billion Five Hundred and Seventy Millions of Dollars. The fact is that the vast sums which are employed in building up this country have their main source in the collective savings of thousands of people in all walks of life, who, through their work and thrift, have been able to build up small deposits.

The average savings deposit in the Canadian Chartered Banks is around \$380. At least it was \$380, on October 31st, 1936, as shown in an official return to Parliament. These returns are made periodically to the Government and to the Bank of Canada. They are sworn statements by the banker and are made public to Parliament and in the newspapers. If a Bank Manager should make a false return, he can be sent to jail. Such penalties are provided in the Bank Act.

How did Harry Brown get the \$500 which he has on deposit in the Bank? Let us say he got it by raising wheat. He probably started as a homesteader, wagering his \$10 that he could make a success of it and, after three years of hard work, got his patent. This he did; and he earned his \$500 by the sweat of his brow, having overcome the early hardships of homesteading.

That \$500 was one deposit that did not come from a loan.

When I speak of the hardships of homesteading in this wonderful western land I speak with feeling, sympathy and understanding for I myself, in 1909, took up a homestead some seventy miles north from Basano and had to make my way to that homestead, not very far from the Hand Hills District by ox team. That was before the Goose Lake Line of the Canadian Northern, now the Canadian National, was built through from Saskatoon.

I know what drought is, for that year we had no rain and no crop in a considerable area between the Butte Powder and the Berry Creeks. I used to stand on some high land on my place and watch the little rain storms travelling down the Creeks on either side of me, seven or eight miles

away, without a drop falling upon the parched piece of ground that I was trying to farm. Typhoid fever, alone on the prairie, with my nearest neighbour miles away, made it physically impossible for me to continue homesteading.

In the West, I feel that I am talking to folks I know. From the homestead I went into western newspaper work, serving as a reporter in Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina and Winnipeg; and also as an Editor in Winnipeg; so you see it was on these Western Plains that my career had its beginning and so it is that I speak to you not only as a bank official tonight. I speak to you too as one who knows your hardships from the experience of a settler, one who has a real, abiding, sympathetic understanding of the people and problems of this Province.

I do not mention these things by way of boasting. It is my hope that I shall be looked upon largely as one of you. I have found that financiers do not fear the open spaces. Proper, orderly, safe banking, essential to safe-guarding the depositors' funds, is a full-time job; no Bank Manager, or bank executive, can do full justice to his work and find time to stomp the country with a view to informing the public. So the presenting of our facts simply, freely, plainly and accurately has become my work. It is wrong to say that banks care nothing about the public's goodwill. It is because they do care that I am here — as an official representing Canada's Chartered Banks.

I have spoken to you about Harry Brown and William Jones, the two neighbouring farmers, and I have told you how credit operated between them. Let me turn to another illustration of Bank credit. I want to tell you a true story which arose in an Alberta town only a few months ago which goes to show how bank credit extended to a merchant benefits the consumer.

I was talking to the Bank Manager in whose branch this circumstance arose and he said to me: "Bank credit helps everybody in this country." Without mentioning any names he told me of a credit of \$3,000 extended to a merchant the day before. The banker said to me: "This man wanted \$3,000 to meet a number of bills on each of which he would be allowed, by his wholesalers, 5% discount (a saving of \$150) if paid before the tenth of the month. I asked him," said the banker, "How long he wanted the money for, and the merchant said, 'Thirty days.' I asked him how he expected to be able to pay it back in the thirty days and the merchant replied, 'Because of this discount and my normal profit I can put on a sale, reduce my prices to the public, attract new customers, create goodwill, get my money out and repay the Bank.'"

Continuing, this Bank Manager asked me — "What is the maker with bank credit there? For a matter of \$150.00 paid to the bank as 'rent' on the money the merchant saves \$150 on his bills and passes part of the saving on to the public."

I think everybody really knows at heart and will readily admit, that the man, woman or child who has a savings deposit in a bank must, at any time, be able to go to the bank in full confidence that he or she can draw out that deposit in full and with interest. No bank can say to a depositor who wants his money in a hurry: "Oh, Mr. Jones, you cannot have that money for we lent the credit based upon it to others without security and we cannot get it back." If you are a depositor you know just how you would feel in a case like that.

What is a Bank? Above all things a Bank is a place where you or your children can go and deposit your money with absolute assurance that any time you demand it you can get it back in full, intact and with interest.

I want to give you the words of the late Lord Snowden, formerly Phillip Snowden, the great Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain's Labour Government which was headed by Ramsey MacDonald. Lord Snowden, in 1935, said: "If the Banks were nationalized they would have to be managed as they are now if their solvency was to be maintained."

In later broadcasts of this series, you may hear from some Alberta Branch Bank Managers who have been your co-workers, neighbours, fellow-citizens and friends for ten, fifteen, twenty or thirty years, perhaps even longer. We shall show you how banks are formed, who owns them, what they do, what they can do, as well as what they cannot do, and why. We shall explain their responsibilities. We intend to discuss their part in the community. The "thin air" or fountain pen theory of money will be one of our subjects. We shall discuss "credit" at greater length. We will tell you about the earnings of banks. And we shall deal in greater detail with that cry of "monopoly." We shall discuss the story that we are part of "An International Ring."

No business in all Canada operates under such strict rules, such continuous governmental supervision and such close parliamentary scrutiny as do Canada's Chartered Banks. These are some of the things that we shall touch upon further as we proceed. I trust indeed that you will continue to lend us a listening ear, for Canada's Chartered Banks have confidence in the fairness of people who seek the facts and think for themselves.

You may obtain a printed copy of this broadcast at your nearest branch of any of Canada's Chartered Banks. Any member of the staff will be glad to hand you a copy personally or you may have one mailed to you by writing your nearest bank.

We shall be on the air again at 1:15 to 1:30 to-morrow afternoon over this same network and every Tuesday evening and Wednesday midday, until this series of short talks about banking is completed. You have been listening to Vernon Knowles, representing Canada's Chartered Banks.

Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Second Broadcast.

This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Paper.

Viking Items.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bishop, of Irma, spent Sunday afternoon at the H. Rollans' home.

Mr. Geo. Skaltzky, of Stratford, Ont., is a guest at the home of his brother J. J. Skaltzky this week. We had a pleasant chat with Mr. Skaltzky who called at this office for a few minutes together with his "kid" brother J. J. Mr. Skaltzky is a former C.N.R. engineer who spent 45 years in the service, and was superannuated five years ago. He looks hale and hearty and will no doubt live to enjoy many years of his well-earned vacation. Quizzed by the writer if he was one of the "fifty big shots" from Ontario that we hear so much about in the west he replied with a twinkle in his eye, "I have

nothing for publication."

The writer, together with his family had occasion to spend the weekend holiday with Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Stocks, at their cottage at Pigeon Lake, 27 miles south-east of Wetaskiwin. Viewing the crops from a car window may not be entirely accurate but one can see a big difference in the size and number of the stocks while the miles slip away. Commencing about 15 miles west of Viking along the correction line to Camrose one can begin to notice the difference and conditions improve all the way to Wetaskiwin district which will harvest a bumper crop if favorable weather prevails from now on. There were no apparent signs of frost damage but there was some concern over recent rains that have started a second growth and dampened the stocks. The district bordering Pigeon Lake looks very prosperous.

Pigeon Lake is a fresh water lake about 13 miles long and six miles wide. It is bordered with a heavy growth of trees of all kinds. Even a small saw mill finds plenty of timber for a supply of logs that is turned into lumber. A fine gravelled highway leads to the lake from Wetaskiwin. Pigeon Lake is fast becoming one of the leading summer resorts of the province. The shore line is sandy and the water clear and cool. Nestled along the lake shore are numerous cottages that are indeed comfortable and well appointed. Many of them have large fire places built of stone and these exude a cheerful glow especially in the cool autumn days and evenings. It is said that fish abound in the lake, but we took along some Viking sausage; to be sure.

The Viking Meteorological Station gives us the following details about the weather: Over a period of 13 years the average rainfall from April 1st to August 1st, "the growing season," is 7.54 inches. And from August 1st to November 1st 3.64 inches. This 11.18 inches of rain is supplemented by melting snow.

During the 1937 season the rainfall by months was: April .95; May 1.62; June 1.76; July 2.14; and since August 1st, 4 inches. Total 6.51 inches. (While the rainfall is now almost up to normal, the crops would have been better if the months had just been reversed.)

The coldest day on record was February 16, 1936—69 below zero. On January 27, 1929, it was 53 below, the lowest record for the local station up to that time. Then on February 14, 1936, it made the mark of 55 below,

TAXING TOURISTS

Those states which would add restrictive tax and highway barrier laws to their legislative enactments, should "Stop, Look and Listen." They might profit from the experience of New Mexico which enacted a caravan law under which the state collected a fee for use of its roads from common carriers and caravanners. The law was upheld by the United States Supreme Court and was held up as a model for this type of legislation. Officials of this southwestern state

followed by 63 below on the 15th and 69 on the 16th.

We have never had a temperature of 100 at Viking. Rarely does it go above 90. This year on June 29th it made the highest climb when the mercury stopped at the mark 96.5.

woke one gloomy morning a few weeks ago and found out that although their receipts from enforcement of their caravan law amounted to \$223,000 for the year July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, their tourist business had gone to pot. In addition it cost \$83,000 to operate their port of entry system for their new law.

While tourist business was increasing by leaps and bounds in neighboring states, in New Mexico it was down almost one third for the first quarter of 1937 as compared with the same period last year.

Business men all over the state soon saw the danger, and conclusively demonstrated that the state stood to lose \$20,000,000, which is one third of its tourist revenue, in order to collect \$250,000 in road tax. This was convincing enough argument to discount it.—Cont.

Damage Caused By Insects

Hardly Any Branch of Industry That Does Not Suffer Loss

Insects may be the cause of a sharp decline in land values, they may also prevent what might ordinarily be a popular tourist resort from being widely patronized; they may wreck various branches of industry to an extent that may not be generally appreciated. Insects seek their livelihood on almost everything in man's estate, for they are in and about his dwelling, his food, furniture, clothing, while even drugs, cigars, books, candy, lumber and many other things pay toll to these insidious foes.

A glimpse of some of the contributions made to the industries of a country by entomologists, whose work embraces the study of insects and how to control them was outlined recently by Leonard S. McLaine, President of the American Association of Economic Entomologists and Chief of the Division of Foreign Pests Suppression, Entomological Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in his annual address to the Association which was entitled "Entomology in Relation to Industry."

Land values will readily depreciate if diseases, which are carried by mosquitoes and other insects, are not controlled, explained Mr. McLaine. Outbreaks of mosquitoes and black flies will seriously interfere with the success of a tourist resort. Control measures prescribed by Entomologists have been particularly effective in some centres, such as the Canadian National Park at Banff.

Furriers and dry cleaners can testify to the damage that insects can do perhaps more than anyone else and the preventive measures that are now used to protect valuable furs and other garments are those recommended by entomologists. The manufacturer of chocolates and other candies may suffer substantial losses from weevils and bugs, and different kinds of flies are a serious menace to the dairy industry. Wood, paper, stored food products, such as dried fruits, nuts, spices, tobacco, flour and grain, are subject to insect attacks and in some cases, prevent exacting problems for the entomologist. There is hardly a branch of industry but that has its problem with insects.

In agriculture, the basic industry of the country, the work of the entomologist has to do with the prevention and control of the ravages of insects to protect not only field, garden and orchard crops, but also live stock. One of the most gigantic tasks with which entomologists in Canada have to deal at present is the protection of the forests, from which the great pulp and paper industries draw their raw material. These invaluable resources are menaced by countless hosts of particularly destructive insects.

Practically Unnecessary

Car Drivers Could Cut Down On Horn-Blowing

An average of 90 per cent. of automobile horn-blowing in areas of heavy traffic is unnecessary, the Royal Society of Canada was told in Toronto by Dr. H. E. Rely, associate professor of physics at McGill University in Montreal.

He declared experiments had shown a driver could drive for months through any Canadian city or rural district at legal rates of speed and not use his horn more than a few times.

Smallest Letter Carrier

Dwarf Three Feet Tall In Service Of Indian Province

The newly constituted Indian province of Orissa can possibly claim the smallest letter-carrier in the world in its services. He is Dhoopana Kamanna, aged 48, and is only three feet in height. Although a dwarf, Kamanna is perfectly proportioned. He has been kept in the services on account of his smartness and devotion to duty. Kamanna has a family of six—all of normal build. His wife is 2½ feet taller than her husband.

A Pleasant Rattle

Along a country road came a \$7,000 limousine. As it caught up with the small car, the owner of the big car could not resist the temptation to slow down and jolly the other driver a bit.

"Goodness, man," he said, "what is it about your car that makes such a dreadful rattling sound?"

"That? Oh that's the \$6,500 jingling around in my pocket," said the small car driver.

Brown trout grows twice as large in New Zealand as in English waters, yet all of New Zealand's trout originally came from England.

ENTHUSIASTIC LONDONERS "MOB" THE KING



When the King and Queen visited the east end of London to view the street decorations after the Coronation the royal car had difficulty in making headway through the enthusiastic crowd. This picture was taken in Shepherdess Walk, Shoreditch, and shows the strong police escort making way for the royal party.

May Look Funny Now

But America May Sometime Need "Mud" Germany Is Buying

The shipment of 1,000 tons of "mud" from the Great Lakes region to Germany seems to have struck some American editorial writers as a joke.

The Germans, who are said to have contracted for 40,000 tons this year, do not regard it in that light.

The "mud" consists of iron mine waste material, for which no use has been found in the American steel industry, but from which a secret German process is able to reclaim a platinum, silver and tin residue sufficient to make it profitable to ship the material all the way to Germany for treatment.

With the natural wealth of a virgin continent to play with, Americans have not yet been driven to such intensive devices for getting the most out of everything.

"They have used what Nature gave them, with a prodigious hand. The time may come when they, too, will have to dig over their dumps and recover something of the wealth they have thrown away."

Countries like Germany, which have been cutting into their less extensive natural resources for ages, already know what it means to scrimp and save.

The United States, which throws its mine waste away, and Germany, which buys that waste and gets something out of it, are not likely to see eye to eye, with regard to world economy, as yet, but the day may come when they will.—Detroit Free Press.

Economic Survey

Board Of 34 Members To Investigate Manitoba Conditions

An economic survey of Manitoba soon will begin under direction of Clive B. Davidson, of Winnipeg. Premier John Bracken said in naming a survey board of 34 members.

The survey, authorized by Manitoba's 1937 legislation, will make an analysis of production, distribution, consumption of wealth and relating economic and social factors within the province.

Special attention will be directed to agricultural statistics dealing with production hazards, climate, livestock, animal husbandry, plant and animal diseases. The economic position of municipalities, cities and towns, particularly in regard to employment and unemployment, will be studied along with public finance.

Mysterious Chains

Natives Of Asia Cannot Tell When They Were Made

In several parts of High Asia are to be found the remains of great heavy and lengthy chains. There is one such chain stretching from an island in the middle of the Tsangpo to the shore of the near side at the point where the Lhasa ferry is. The local boatmen will tell you that the chain forms part of a suspension bridge that once crossed the river. There were four chains in all. They could not say who made them or what had happened to the other three.

Then there are one or two monasteries in Tibet, perched high up on precipitous cliffs to which access can only be obtained by means of rungs inserted in chains depending from the ledges on which the monasteries are built. These chains have beautifully welded links. How or when they were made, the monks do not know. "They have always been here," they say simply.

But the most mysterious chain of all is one buried in the sand on the edge of the Kabul river near Daska in Afghanistan. It is a chain made of mild iron links. A family of blacksmiths has established itself close by. Whenever iron is needed for any purpose, a bit of the chain is dug up and cut off. They say that the practice has continued for centuries.

When asked what they will do when the chain comes to an end, the blacksmiths say that it will never come to an end. If asked who put it there, they will reply, in the simple way of devout Moslems, "Allah."—Calcutta Statesman.

Guarding The Mint

Extraordinary Precautions Taken At New National At San Francisco

The difference between the crime situations in Canada and United States is apparent in contrasting methods taken to protect the mints in the two countries from attack. In San Francisco's new national mint has just been dedicated. From a newspaper version of the proceedings we learn that "every possible means, both scientific and massive, has been taken to protect the mint's precious metals from robbers. . . . Huge 22-ton doors protect vaults with two-foot reinforced concrete walls, so strengthened with steel bars that difficulty was experienced in pouring the cement. . . . Should a robber get into one of the vaults, his troubles would begin. Microphones in the ceiling would transmit any noise he made to the central guardroom. It has a two-way radio connection with police headquarters, and in case of serious trouble, with the Presidio, where some 800 army regulars are stationed."

And in Ottawa, a steel fence surrounding a stone building, with a few Dominion policemen mounting guard, constitute the protection given the Royal Canadian Mint, against which in all of the years of its existence there has been no successful plot by robbers.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Horses Shipped To England

High Grade Animals Expected To Fetch Good Prices

Some of the best horses ever to leave Canada sailed recently on the Donaldson line freighter Dorelian from Montreal for England. In all there were 70 horses from Saskatchewan and Alberta including grade Belgians and Percherons.

Horse experts say that 25 of these 70 are the "best horses of their kind ever to leave Canada." It is claimed that \$275 is the maximum price. The shipper refused that price in Canada, and it is believed they will fetch up to \$400 for the best on the London market. Horse authorities are very interested in the shipment. The movement is being handled by Donald Munro and Sons.

A large elephant will consume between 100 and 125 pounds of hay daily, besides other foods.

Whatever crushes individuality is despotism, by whatever name it may be called.

Save The Forest Wealth

Over 80 Per Cent. Of Forest Fires Are Result Of Carelessness

Canada's forests, which provide the country with its third greatest source of national wealth and employment. During 1936 the forest industries produced national wealth estimated at \$300,000,000 and provided employment for some 200,000 men who were paid approximately \$170,000,000 in wages. Nearly 90 per cent. of the forest lands of Canada are owned by the Dominion or Provincial Governments and are held in trust for the permanent benefit of the people. The problem of safeguarding this great heritage against the constant threat of destruction by fire is therefore of primary importance to all. Statistics collected by the Forest Service of the Department of Mines and Resources reveal that the total area burned over in 1936 exceeded three million acres, representing a direct loss in timber and property values of over \$6,080,000 and a cost in actual fire fighting of more than \$1,200,000. These figures do not by any means tell the whole story, since indirect losses, while not always computable in dollars and cents, are much greater.

Apart from their importance as a source of raw material for industry, the forests exert an ameliorating influence on the climate and conserve and regulate the water resources. Forest cover tends to mitigate the extremes of heat and cold; the effects of frost are lessened and the drying power of wind is reduced. In addition forests are undoubtedly the most effective agency in the prevention of floods and soil erosion. They retard the melting of the snow in the spring and the litter and humus on the forest floor are open and porous, permitting the water from melting snow or rain to percolate into the soil to feed the springs, streams and rivers all year long. In the event of a fire, the forest floor is open and porous, permitting the water from melting snow or rain to percolate into the soil to feed the springs, streams and rivers all year long. In the event of a fire, the forest floor is open and porous, permitting the water from melting snow or rain to percolate into the soil to feed the springs, streams and rivers all year long.

Forest fires also destroy the shelter and food for wild life and kill many of the animals themselves. Even the fish in the streams are driven out or killed by low water and shortage of food. In brief, the forest is the basis of the nation's social and economic existence.

Over eighty per cent. of the forest fires in Canada are the result of man's carelessness, and at this season we are entering upon one of the greatest danger periods of the year. Right now, various forest protection agencies throughout Canada including Dominion, Provincial and private, stand ready to face the danger of fire which follows the drying winds of late April and early May. These winds remove the moisture from the previous year's dead vegetation leaving it dry and highly inflammable. Two other danger periods when fires will spread rapidly and assume large proportions are in the summer months during protracted periods of dry hot weather, and again in the fall, after the ground vegetation has been killed by early frosts and subsequently dried out by high winds and hot sunny days.

The problem of safeguarding Canada's forests from that destructive and spectacular enemy, fire, requires the concentration of the nation's best thought and action, and all those who travel in or near the forest are strongly urged to be careful with fire at all times.

Mysterious Diamond

Guarded by detectives night and day, a mysterious blue diamond, valued at \$50,000 (\$250,000), and said by experts to be one of the finest ever seen, has been placed on the London market. Experts have been trying to trace its early history, without success, but it is believed to have come from an Indian collection.

The earth is cooling off, but heat is not being lost through the solid crust; hot springs, geysers, and volcanoes are responsible, geologists say.

On a very hot day the air is not so dense as on a cool day.

Models Are Expensive

Wealthy People Of Far East Order Luxurious Cars

Back of beyond where concrete superhighways are an undreamed luxury, American automobiles built to the strange specifications of their foreign owners are travelling through mountains, valleys and deserts.

One fastidious maharajah of India wanted a Packard, but the upholstery had to match her dress slippers, which were a delicate peach-blossom shade. One slipper was sent to Detroit. It was found that the cloth for the body trim could be obtained from a special mohair fleece found only in an Himalayan mountain district. It was procured. Special looms wove the fabric and it took dye experts a month to match the slipper's shade.

The automobile ordered must be an absolute white, on the top, bottom and sides. No chromium, no stripe—just white.

The car was delivered. Some months later the dealer asked his customer how they kept it clean. The answer was simple. The maharajah was followed wherever she went by a service car. When she stopped, 20 attendants piled out and fell to polishing!

Delivery of automobiles at times is the most difficult problem. The wife of the shah of Persia recently ordered a standard Packard, but insisted it must not be driven until it reached her. The automobile was crated, and shipped to the Mediterranean. It was landed at Haifa, 20 miles from Nazareth in Palestine, where a military escort took charge. The crated machine was placed in a truck, taken to Damascus, across the Syrian desert to Baghdad, then the width of Iraq and across the Euphrates River and the mountains until it finally reached Teheran, the capital of Persia. It never turned a wheel.

Two mining engineers located on a mesa 6,000 feet above sea level in Colombia, South America, ordered a car. It had to be disassembled and loaded on burros. The body was sliding between two of the tandem-hitched animals. At two points on the precarious mountain trail the burros, the motor parts and all had to be swung out across space to get around a corner. Derricks were needed for the feat. When completely assembled atop its new home, the car could be driven only on the 30 miles of highway water table.

A wealthy Shanghai merchant recently ordered the most expensive, standard model Packard he could buy. It was delivered and for months never came in for service. The merchant, once a year, packed-up the family, drove ten miles to the cemetery and ten miles back. The car was then jacked up; covered for another year.

Destroyed By Fire

Stratosphere Balloon Meets With Accident When Preparing For Ascent

Fire destroyed the stratosphere balloon in which Dr. Auguste Piccard and Max Cosyns, who first invaded the upper layers of the air, planned to make a new ascent. The balloon, formerly called the "FNRS", set a record in 1932, by taking the two scientists to a height of 16,301 metres. No attempt would have been made to pass this mark in the new flight.

The explosion occurred at the moment the gondola was being attached to the big bag, which had been filled with hot air instead of gas. This lifting medium was used by Montgolfier more than a century ago for the first balloon ascent in history.

Both Piccard and Cosyns and approximately 50 soldiers, aiding in the preparations, were nearby when the fire occurred. No one was injured. The flames broke out in the lower part of the sphere and swiftly consumed it.

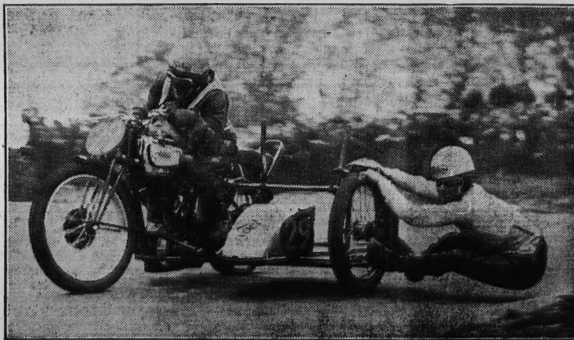
Cosyns attributed the accident to the wind, expressing the belief that an air pocket must have formed within the envelope and affected the apparatus. The flames of which furnished the hot air. The burner was on at the time of the blast, and the sphere was fully blown up.

Cosyns said that once in the air the balloon could not have ignited so easily since it would have followed the direction of the wind.

"Your son went to the university, has he made any discoveries?" "Only one so far as I know," said the father a little grimly. "He succeeded in demonstrating that debts can be expanded by contracting them."

British life boats helped 40 foreign vessels belonging to 14 different countries and saved 161 lives last year.

DAIRING RIDERS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE



A. H. Horton and his passenger travel round Stadium Bend at the Crystal Palace to win the Coronation Sidecar Race. The passenger (name not given) is doing his best to stop the motorcycle from turning over as they travel round the course at a very high speed.

AFTER EVERY MEAL

WRIGLEY'S
DOUBLE MINT
CHEWING GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS

AIDS DIGESTION

THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside
By PATRICK SLATER
By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER X—Continued

A respectable old Englishman declared he was a British subject, did he? The indignant man thus challenged was made take an oath on it. And the old man then said he was 21 years old and upward? Yes? Well, let him swear to it. How long did he say he had resided in the town he helped to found? He swore to that also. But was the local tight-wad possessed of property worth \$7 10s. a year? In such hypocritical fashion doubts were raised as to the qualifications of men personally well known to every person present. And after pledging his oath that he had not been bribed, the Liberal supporter would finally cast his vote for Atkins and emerge choking on a string of oaths as long as his arm. Such tactics proved very effective toward the close of a poll. Getting the votes out early was practical politics in those spacious days. And in the same election, men were passing from poll to poll in the larger centres casting votes in whatever name came readily to their minds. Even the British royal family was not overlooked. Prince Consort cast four votes in that election against George Brown in Toronto.

The vanquished in elections, in those days, always had corruption and sinister influences to explain the verdict. The candidate of the Mono reformers, in the riding of South Simcoe, had been defeated, and Mr. Carson was loud in his exclamatory discourse about tory boodles. Nancy Marshall turned the heel of a sock before she spoke.

"Well, Mr. Carson," she said at last, "how about poor Willie Ford?"

"Oh! Ford was all right," Carson assured her. "He voted for us."

"I thought the old man was a Conservative," she remarked. "He was speaking to me this morning in the village."

"And what did he tell you?" Mr. Carson demanded.

"He was much bothered about being sworn at the polls," she replied. "He reckoned perhaps it was all right because he had no money in his hand at the time, but he told me about your side putting the silver on the ledge over his stable door."

And Nancy went on with her knitting.

The Clear Grits were claiming a majority of English-speaking members in the next parliament of Canada; and rumblings of what they would do were being heard in Mono. Bitter criticism of the French-Canadians was the principal stock-in-trade of many Ontario reformers.

Mrs. Marshall would hear none of it. On first coming to America, John Trueeman and his family had spent four years down at Riviere du Loup, and her mother had always spoken highly of the courtesy and good manners of the Canadian children.

"The French were here before you, Mr. Carson," she told him, "and they'll be here after you're gone. It is poor patriotism, Mr. Carson, to forever criticize the principal feature on your country's face. We have an eleven commandment in Canada; it says: 'Thou shalt mind thine own business.'"

Every 10c Packet of
WILSON'S FLY PADS

WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN SEVERAL DOLLARS WORTH OF ANY OTHER FLY KILLER

10c WHY PAY MORE

Best of all fly killers. Clean, quick, sure, cheap. Ask your Druggist, Grocer or General Store.

Nancy Marshall prodded the enemy by reading aloud to them an editorial blast from The Leader, and a naive exhibit it makes of the sweet political temper of the times.

"So is any advocate of good government afraid of the untamable Clear Grit members? Why, there is nothing to fear. Silence a few of the boisterous ruffians with a sop. Hold a petty office before the eyes of a screaming Grit member and he is done on his narrow bones in an instant. He fawns like a spaniel. Their noisiest ones can be had cheap as dirt,"—The Leader (Toronto) Jan. 2, 1858.

So you will kindly gather that Nancy Marshall was a strong Conservative; yet, curiously enough, she was very friendly-minded to the people of the United States. Whatever may be said about George Brown and the clear grits, their loyalty to England could never honestly be questioned. The truth is they were much of the colonial-minded, and, at the time, part of the ritual of that cult consisted in finding fault with "American ways," and sneering at the United States and its government.

To Nancy Marshall's simple mind, the Republic was no abstract angel, or demon, either—it was merely millions of working people struggling to make homes and raise their families to better things. Now Nancy had two aunts living down Philadelphia way and in houses with marble steps, as she proudly boasted. The strongest feeling in the heart of that woman was utter loyalty to her own kin folk. Anything said against the Republic seemed to hurt her as a personal affront against those Irish aunts and their families. And believe me she would not stand for it!

"They could gobble us up, the Americans could," any day if they had a mind too," she told the loyal schoolmaster. "We must be friendly neighbors to them or we will soon cease being neighbors at all."

Mr. Carson boasted of the British navy.

"Now, Mr. Carson, I'll have you know," the lady told him, "so far as England and the States are concerned, Canada is housekeeping on this continent by sufferance and during good conduct only. And if you think for a moment the people of the States will quietly let England build up a military power in America, you have another better thought coming to you. Hush up man! We are Quakers in Canada."

And as events have proved, Nancy was right. The folk living north of the Rio Grande have in fact made a covenant of peace that no government can destroy—which, to my mind, is another wonder of the world. Peace reigns in America, because everywhere there its altars glow in the hearts of the humble. Modern history has not been made by politicians nor by acts of state. It made by the temper and turn of mind of ordinary people, like Nancy Marshall.

Yes, Nancy Marshall was a strong conservative in her politics; but, going further, she was a very conservatively-minded woman. Free trade, the repeal of the corn laws, the benevolence of untried competition in business were subjects fresh and novel enough in those days to awaken a lively interest about an Ontario farm kitchen. The economic principles that supported them were becoming common property among the reading public, and such was the convincing lucidity of "laissez faire—allex passer" that, on first grasping them, the average person felt the rapture of an initiate who awakens to find in his hands a key that unlocks the mysteries. The cold, abstract, economic formulas of the day were accepted as pure gospel by Mr. Marshall and his cronies. They seemed to solve any problem just like Q.E.D. So far as such abstractions were concerned, Nancy remained an impatient unbeliever to the day of her death. She would not listen to Mr. Carson preaching the benefits of unrestricted competition.

"Indeed, Mr. Carson," she once told him, "I think those creatures of yours, Lucy Fair and Allie Passer, are a pair of bad women. The very idea of it! Sit by, you say, letting things go to the devil, and everything will come out all right? Just try running a farm that way. William and Sheriff Jarvis will be driving in to count us out our six knives and forks, and to put our bedding on the road."

She had the curious notion that the

public has to pay in the long run for a multiplicity of stores and such conveniences; and that society foots the bill for the riot of waste and the losses that competition leaves in its wake.

Indeed, Mrs. Marshall told the Mono reformers she did not believe free trade was a philanthropic attempt to give cheap food to the working people of England. In her opinion, self-seeking business interests over there were ruining the farmers in order that factory hands could subsist on lower wages.

"And without sound, healthy farms," she asked them, "where will any country drift—but to ruin?"

The simple countrywoman was merely applying generally the social and economic principles that people practised on a pioneer farm in Canada. Industry to her mind, was a social service, and had a greater duty than piling up wealth to ruin the lives of the money-grabbers themselves. Its first duty was to produce honest wares, and its second duty to give reasonable security of employment.

To the woman who depended on it to support their families in comfort, in pioneer life, people knew little of competition, but they tasted the sweets of neighborly co-operation. The idea of gouging a neighbor with a high price because he finds himself short taken in his supplies, would have been shocking to the mind and feelings of Nancy Marshall. To her way of thinking, men successful under modern business methods should face a grand jury.

"If people had a chance to be honest, there is plenty to go round," she told them, "and for every reasonable need, families could cut and come again!"

Her husband was probably right. His wife Nancy belonged to the Middle Ages, with its guilds that controlled production and regulated prices. In the later days, the economic principles Mr. Carson accepted with such enthusiasm have lost some of their savour. The practical precepts of shopkeepers, traders and gambling houses are not necessarily the laws of social life. However convincing they seemed to him, they were false and dangerous because their conclusions were built on premises that were only half truths, and had society applied them literally, they would have led us through a bloody welter. In politics and social life, the man who has the better argument usually has the poorer cause. Arguments emanate from the fevers of the brain, but the truth pierces a man in the pit of his stomach. Down there somewhere close to the heart, according to the ancients, lies the seat of wisdom. Yes, William Marshall was probably right. And, again, old Hickory Dick described a conservative as a person a hundred years ahead of the times. But then, again, that drunkard would have also told you that any thought worthwhile on social matters is already several thousand years old.

(To Be Continued)

Punishment For Spies

Military Authorities Publicly Behold Any Traitors To China

Swift beheading was publicly prescribed—and demonstrated—by Chinese military authorities for China's enemies among her own people.

These include traitors, spies, looters, incendiaries, rumor mongers and those who harbor traitors, poison water sources, secrete munitions or signal the Japanese enemy.

The public executioner, armed with a yard-long sword, put the order into effect recently in the Nanhai quarter, lopping off the heads of two women and seven men.

The heads were promptly placed on picket fences as a warning to others.

A 250-pound hog will yield from 12 to 15 per cent. of its weight in cuts suitable for bacon.



"You see the idea? Now we shan't have to run after Henry every time he walks in his sleep."—Amusanje, Amsterdam.

Kept Plant Going

Edison Answers Problem Six Years After His Death

Thomas A. Edison, five years after his death, outdid the spirits and made a decision which kept one of his largest manufacturing plants from shutting down.

The plant was the battery division of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Nickel had been discovered in \$40,000 worth of Swedish iron, used to make the negative "active materials" for alkaline batteries. This is an unusually pure form of iron and no more was available at the time in this country.

A staff conference was called to consider whether the nickel impurity ruined the iron for battery manufacture.

"How would you like to have Thomas A. Edison make the decision?" asked one of the conferees, George E. Stringfellow, vice-president and general manager of the battery division.

The staff took inquiring. "I'm not sure," Stringfellow added, "but I think it can be done."

Then he told this story. In 1926, while Edison was the active consultant for the battery company, Stringfellow proposed "Mr. Edison, would you be willing to arrange to continue as consultant after you passed on?"

"You are crazy," said Edison. "It might work," Stringfellow replied. "You invented this battery. In your mind there is information about it that no one else has. Will you let the staff give you written questions about the battery, every Saturday afternoon before you go home? You could bring the answers in writing to work on Monday morning."

Edison agreed. Over week-ends he pencilled answers to lists of typewritten questions. They were filed away in a black looseleaf book. The book remained in the files after Edison's death in October, 1931.

No one knew whether it would contain the nickel question; but it did. "If there is nickel in iron," Stringfellow had written, "does it adversely affect the life of the cell?"

"No harm," Edison wrote.

The conference accepted this decision. It turned out to be the correct one. Edison spent 10 years perfecting this battery.

A Puzzle To Doctors

Woman Keeps Healthy By Living On Milk And Tea

For the past 11 years no solid food has passed the lips of Mrs. Mabel Ashworth, of Corby, near Kettering, Northamptonshire, a mother of three children.

She drinks one quart of milk and a cup of tea each day. Her health is perfect, and her strength and energy as great as that of any normal housewife.

British specialists are amazed that she is alive. Doctors have tried every kind of diet to tempt her back to food, but she refuses to eat. She says she cannot.

Mrs. Ashworth, who is small, dark, weight 84 pounds, is the wife of a steelworker. She began her milk diet as the result of an accident which injured her throat and prevented her from eating. She became so used to it that she never wanted to eat again.

"I would not go back to an ordinary diet if I were paid to," Mabel Ashworth said. "My health is quite as good as it was before my accident. I retire each night at eleven, sleep soundly, and rise regularly at five to get my husband off to work."

"I have a cup of tea first thing in the morning and for lunch, tea and supper a glass of milk. I do not mind watching other people eat."

English clover would grow in Australia, but produced no seed until bees from Great Britain were brought there for cross fertilization purposes.



"I have so much trouble with sluggish drains"
"Use GILLET'S LYE. It clears the dirt right out"

Cuts right through clogging matter

Just use Gillett's Pure Flake Lye regularly... and you'll keep toilets, tub and sink drains clean and running freely. It will not harm enamel or plumbing. Banishes unpleasant odors as it cleans.

Gillett's Lye makes light work of dozens of hard cleaning tasks... saves you hours of drudgery. Keep a tin always on hand!

Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of the lye itself heats the water.



FREE BOOKLET—The Gillett's Lye Booklet tells how to use this powerful cleanser for dozens of tasks. Send for free copy to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. and Liberty St., Toronto, Ont.

Little Helps For This Week

O turn unto me and have mercy upon me; give Thy strength unto Thy servant and save the son of Thy handmaid. Psalm 86:16.

Thou art my King henceforth.

And I Thy servant Lord am all Thine own.

Give me Thy strength, and let Thy dwelling be.

In this poor heart that longs my Lord for Thee.

When it is the one ruling, never-ceasing desire of our hearts that God may be the beginning and the end, the reason and motive of our doing, not doing from morning to night, then everywhere whether speaking or silent, whether inwardly or outwardly employed, we have our life in the Eternal Spirit and are united by prayer which is the security of the soul that is travelling through time into the riches of eternity. Let us have no thought or care but how to be in everything His thankful servants.

Visitors To London

Tourist Business Has Kept Up Well During Summer

London seemed so full of overseas visitors at the time of the Coronation, that most of us probably over-estimated their numbers. Statistics just published for the first month of this year show that we had 116,000 visitors from abroad, or rather over 19,000 more than in the same period last year. None the less, these figures constitute a record; and they do not include the numerous British visitors from overseas, estimated at 200,000, who travel with British passports and are therefore not recorded at the ports. No doubt, the fall of the franc has reduced the number of French visitors this summer; yet August found London as full of tourists as ever, and it seems unlikely that the influx for the Coronation has resulted in any diminution of the annual late summer incursion.—Country Life, London.

Great Banana Eaters

The Overseas Daily Mail thinks "Yes, we have some bananas" should be the theme song of Britain's fruit importers. For last year the demand for the banana in the country broke all records, and 20,673,000 bunches were imported, 73 per cent. coming from Empire countries.

Will Not Need Hay

General prospects for a large export of Canadian hay to the United Kingdom, so far as southern Britain is concerned, during the coming fall and winter have diminished as a result of abundant yields of hay throughout England.

The heavens are divided into 89 constellations, 48 of which were known to the ancients. The remainder were discovered mostly during the 16th and 17th centuries.

English is spoken by one-tenth of the world's people. 2219

Space Growing Small

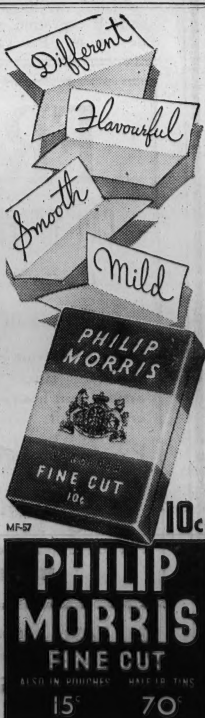
Fast Trips Across Atlantic Bring Countries Very Close

Space, which the astronomers are forever expanding into the infinite, seems to grow suddenly small as we contemplate the 12-hour passage of the Caledonia across the Atlantic. The voyage that in the Mayflower filled more than three months becomes a thing to be contemplated within the sunlit hours of a single day. New York is brought nearer to London in point of time to the traveller than was our own York in the days of the stagecoach.—London Sunday Times.

Got Bargain By Waiting

Reservoir Sold For Small Sum After 25 Years

Because of the price of a reservoir on a new stove, which was ten dollars extra 25 years ago, the purchaser did not take the attachment. No one else since had seemed to want it, so a few days ago the son of the stove purchaser walked into the same hardware store, and bought the same reservoir for the original stove sold 25 years ago, for the sum of two dollars.



Seasonable Harvest Merchandise !

Watson Gloves

Moose hide gloves for threshing; soft and kindly on the hand; good wear and good fit; dry tan makes them comfortable in the cool mornings. Per pair **\$1**



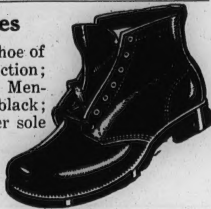
Men's Underwear

Men's Spring Needle Knit Combs.—Men's spring needle knit cream colored combinations. A nice medium weight. No-button front; long legs and short sleeves; all sizes **\$1**

Men's Cotton Merino Combinations.—Made in natural shade; a nice fall and early winter weight; long sleeves and ankle length. All sizes. **1.29**

Harvest Shoes

A durable every-day shoe of solid leather construction; made of whole stock Menonite grain leather; black; plain toe; solid leather sole and insole.



\$3.39

Men's Work Shirts

At \$1. Our regular line of Covert shirts which sell at this popular price, also some numbers put in this grouping formerly sold at more money; all well made, full cut shirts. Price **\$1**

G.W.G. DOUBLE COVERT CLOTH SHIRTS.—Made to stand the hard every-day tussle; double weight cloth made up to the usual G.W.G. **1.95** standard. Each

Men's Satin Mole Jackets

Made in Edmonton from a strong brown satin-face moleskin; wind and shower proof; slide fastener front. This is a splendid jacket for every-day wear. Chaff and dust will not stick to its smooth surface. **3.49**

Men's Eiderdown Jacket

Made from Canadian Eiderdown in smart check patterns on nice fall shades of fawn, brown, wine or blue. A lovely jacket for outer wear and so warm under a heavy jacket. The coziest thing imaginable. **\$3**

Men's All-wool Melton Jacket

Made from lovely all-wool Melton with that smart lustre like finish. Shades of wine, blue, brown and black. All have full bi-swing back and waist adjustments. Full slide fastening front. **\$5** Special value !

Towelling

Turkish Towelling, Old Country made; natural shade background with different colored stripes. Nice value. Per yard **20c 29c**

Velour Hats for Fall

Smart new blocks in men's Fall Hats of velour. Snappy new brims and bands; in mixtures of fawn, brown, blue and black. Specially priced **2.98**



Heavy Flannelette

Buy this heavy English flannelette for the boys' and men's sleeping wear and see the real service you get. Full 37 inches wide. Double weight; nice fleecy nap. Wonderful value! **37c** Per yard

A 36-inch Dark Flannelette that is a favorite for quilts and comforters. Dark grey shades with pattern in light grey and in red. Nice medium weight. 36 inches wide. Per yard **19c**

Wabasso Broadcloth

Heavy poplin finish broadcloth in all the good shades; you can use lots of this for slips, underwear, comforter tops, drapes, etc. Per yard **22c**

Fingering Yarns

"Monarch" brand Scotch fingering yarn assures you the best. All the good shades; nice fine even 4-ply yarn. Full quarter-pound skeins. One Skein **39c** Two skeins **75c** for

School Dress Material

Lumberjack flannel and cotton tweeds for warm little school dresses; smart check patterns. Per yard **35c**

Growing Girls' Shoes

Smart new oxfords and ties for the high school girl or for a woman's walking shoe. Good toes and nice medium walking heel. All leather sewn soles in black, brown or in beige. Priced **2.45 3.95**

Girls' and Boys' Cotton Hose

1 in 1 rib long staple cotton hose made in fawn shade with four-ply heel and toe. A splendid school hose. Sizes up to 7, **20c** Per pair **25c** Larger sizes @

Girls' Plaited Rayon Hose

A rayon hose plaited on strong lisle yarns, making a good school or dress hose. 1 in 1 rib in nice suntan shade. All sizes. Per pair **49c**

Girls' Eiderdown Windbreaker

Smartly made windbreakers in Canadian Eiderdown. Smart plaid patterns; zipper front, with neatly pleated back. Nice wide collar. **2.98** Sizes 14 to 20. Priced at

Misses' Sweaters

Neat little pullover sweaters for the school Miss; knit from fine all-wool yarns in Roman stripes; Polo collars in contrasting trims and **1 20** band bottom. Sizes 26 to 34.

Grocery Specials

SODAS—2 lb cartons McCormack Crispy Sodas. **35c**

COFFEE—Camel Coffee. 3 lb **85c** Fresh ground.

KIPPER SNACKS—Handy for lunches. 4 Tins **25c**

CORN FLAKES—3 Pkgs. Kellogg's Corn Flakes with cereal bowl, all for **29c**

JELLY POWDERS—Malkin's. 5 for **25c**

LAUNDRY SOAP—Our best White Naptha. 10 Bars **39c**

TOILET SOAP—Caleo. 8 Bars **25c**

Saturday and Monday Extra Special

WALNUTS—Walnut pieces. 29c Nice bright stock. Per lb

CANNED TOMATOES—Choice pack. No. 2 1/2 tins. TWO TINS for... **25c**

LOCALS

Mr. H. W. Love of Edmonton was in Irma on business last Tuesday. Miss Edith McRoberts left last Tuesday for Camrose to attend Normal school.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Finch of Flin Flon, Manitoba, were visitors in Irma on Labor Day.

Miss Phyllis Thurston went to Edmonton last Tuesday where she has accepted a position. Mr. and Mrs. Tony Wozny of Borradale, Alberta, spent Labor Day visiting at the Seneff home.

Mrs. Robt. Patterson of Hondo Alta., is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Glasgow.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Johnson and sons Garlie and Glen spent last Sunday and Labor Day visiting friends in Irma.

Mrs. Logan O'Brien and son and daughter Graham and Jean of Fort Saskatchewan visited with Mrs. C. T. Hill and family last week-end.

Miss Wilda Stagg, L.R.S.M., has taken up residence at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Longmire and will teach music during the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Penfield and son Robert of Edmonton spent last Sunday and Monday visiting Dr. and Mrs. Greenberg and other friends in Irma.

Don't forget the week of Sept. 21 is Permanent Wave Week, with Miss Helen Samenuk at the home of Mrs. E. W. Carter. Watch for big ad. next week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Larson are having a visit from their daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Spring, who are home on a vacation trip from Washington.

The Irma branch of the W. I. are holding a silver tea at the home of Mrs. R. C. McFarland on Wednesday afternoon, September 22. All ladies are cordially invited.

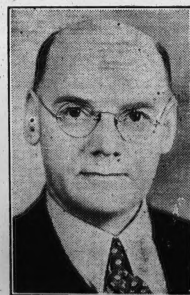
Mr. D. A. Glasgow and family had a visit last week-end from Mr. Glasgow's brother-in-law, Mr. J. Watt, of Edmonton. With him were Mrs. J. Newberry, formerly of Irma, Mrs. McLean and Mr. Robt. Hopkins.

The regular meeting of the Irma W. M. S. will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at the home of Mrs. Martha Enger. All members and friends of the church are most cordially invited. Please note the change from Thursday to Wednesday.

Reports have been current of the lovely growth of tomatoes in the Irma district, some having single clusters of 12 and 14 tomatoes. But Mr. Wm. Cole presented the Irma Times office with a single cluster which proved to have 25 green tomatoes, ranging in size from a pellet's egg to those bigger than a baseball. Can you beat it?

The death of Mr. Bud Simmermon of Edmonton occurred on September 2nd. He was 55 years of age and leaves his wife, one daughter Elsie, his father, A. J. Simmermon, and sister, Mrs. H. Renville, both of Wainwright, and one brother, Robert, of Irma. The funeral was held in Edmonton on Tuesday, September 7th. The sympathy of friends is extended to those bereaved.

Something to worry about—if the land of the earth was equally divided among its inhabitants, each person would get 23 1/2 acres.



VERNON KNOWLES

Who is speaking for the chartered banks of Canada in a series of non-political broadcasts over a Province-wide network of Alberta stations. The talks are designed to be informative and will present facts about the functions and operations of Canadian banks. The addresses go on the air Tuesday evenings from 10:15 to 10:30 and on Wednesdays in the daytime from 1:15 to 1:30.

Irma Times

Published Every Friday by the Times Publishers, Irma, Alberta. E. W. CARTER, Local Editor

Want Ads, per insertion 25c
Stray or Strayed, 3 issues for \$1.50
Card of Thanks 50c
In Memoriam 50c
Local advertising, per line 5c

WANT ADS

FOR SALE—Five thousand green oat bundles, and a buggy tongue and neckyoke. — Geo. Knowles, Irma, 10p

PERSONAL

MEN! GET VIGOR AT ONCE! New Ostrex Tonic Tablets contain raw oyster invigorators and other stimulants. One dose pepes up organs, glands. If not delighted, maker refunds price paid—\$1.25. Call, write, Irma Drug Store.

Professional Cards

DR. RICHARDSON
Dentist—of Viking
in the IRMA DRUG STORE
Every FRIDAY for Professional Services.

DENTIST
DR. H. L. COURSIER
Wainwright
IN IRMA EVERY TUESDAY
Electrical Equipment
Foxwell Block

CLIFTON G. PURVIS
Notary Public
Vikings Office: 7, Res. 30.
Irma Phone: No. 37.
Visits W. Masson's Office, Irma, Every Friday.

WILLIAM MASSON
Notary Public
Loans, Real Estate, Insurance
IRMA - ALBERTA

J. W. STUART
Licensed Auctioneer
For sale dates in Irma District
see W. Masson, Irma.
WAINWRIGHT - ALBERTA

C. GREENBERG, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
Phone 40
Irma - Alberta

IRMA LODGE No. 56



Meets First and Third Tuesday in each month
at 8 p.m. in the I. O. O. F. Hall.
Visiting Brothers Always Welcome.

IRMA I.O.O.F. No. 2046
Meets the last Monday in each month at 8 p.m.
Worshipful Master: V. Hutchison
Recording Secretary: R. H. Dempsey
Visiting Orangemen always Welcome.

When In Edmonton

Pay a Visit to the
STRAND
EMRESS
PRINCESS
DREAMLAND
THEATRES.

Carefully Selected Programs
TALKING PICTURES
AT THEIR BEST

Northern Electric
SOUND SYSTEM

TRAVEL BARGAINS to EASTERN CANADA for FALL VACATIONS SEPT. 18 to Oct. 2

CHOICE OF TRAVEL in Coaches - Tourist or Standard Sleepers
Fares slightly higher for Tourist or Standard Sleepers in addition to usual berth charges.

RETURN LIMIT 45 Days in addition to date of sale

STOPOVERS ALLOWED at Stations Winnipeg and East

For Fares, Train Service, etc. Apply Ticket Agent

Canadian Pacific

FRUIT!

CAR OF PRESERVING FRUIT

in the first part of the week commencing Sept. 13th

This car is fruit picked in the prime of the Market. Heavy Associated Growers' pack assures you heavy weight cases. All No. 1 quality fruit:

Prunes, Peaches, Apples, Pears, Crabs, Tomatoes, etc., etc. at their best!

Fill your Fruit needs with top quality fruit at **MINIMUM PRICES!**

J. C. McFARLAND Co. - Irma